

(12) **UK Patent Application** (19) **GB** (11) **2 371 316** (13) **A**

(43) Date of A Publication 24.07.2002

(21) Application No 0104237.3

(22) Date of Filing 21.02.2001

(30) Priority Data

(31) 0019380

(32) 07.08.2000

(33) GB

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(51) INT CL⁷

C09K 7/02 , E21B 33/138 37/06 43/26 43/27

(52) UK CL (Edition T)

E1F FPA FPC FPD FPE

(56) Documents Cited

GB 2335679 A

US 4819729 A

US 4790958 A

(58) Field of Search

UK CL (Edition S) E1F FGP FPA FPC FPE

INT CL⁷ C09K 7/02 , E21B 37/06 43/26

EPODOC WPI JAPIO

(54) Abstract Title

A viscoelastic oligomeric surfactant

(57) A viscoelastic wellbore treatment fluid is formed from an oligomeric surfactant in sufficient quantity to control the viscoelasticity of the fluid. The oligomer may be formed from 2-5 monomer units and include an erucyl or oleyl group. The fluid can be used as a scale dissolver, where in use, formation hydrocarbons act on the surfactant to reduce the viscosity of the fluid, so that the fluid selectively invade a hydrocarbon bearing zone in the formation. The fluid may also be used for acidizing , water shut-off or fracturing.

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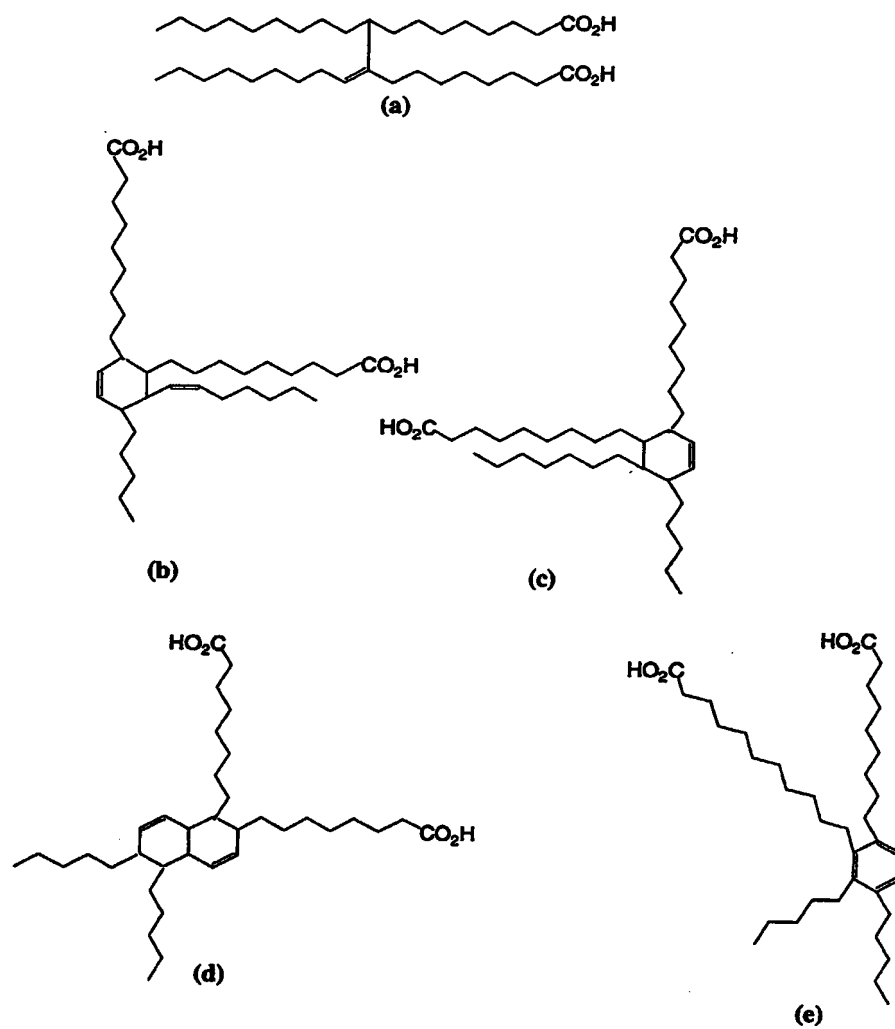


Fig. 1

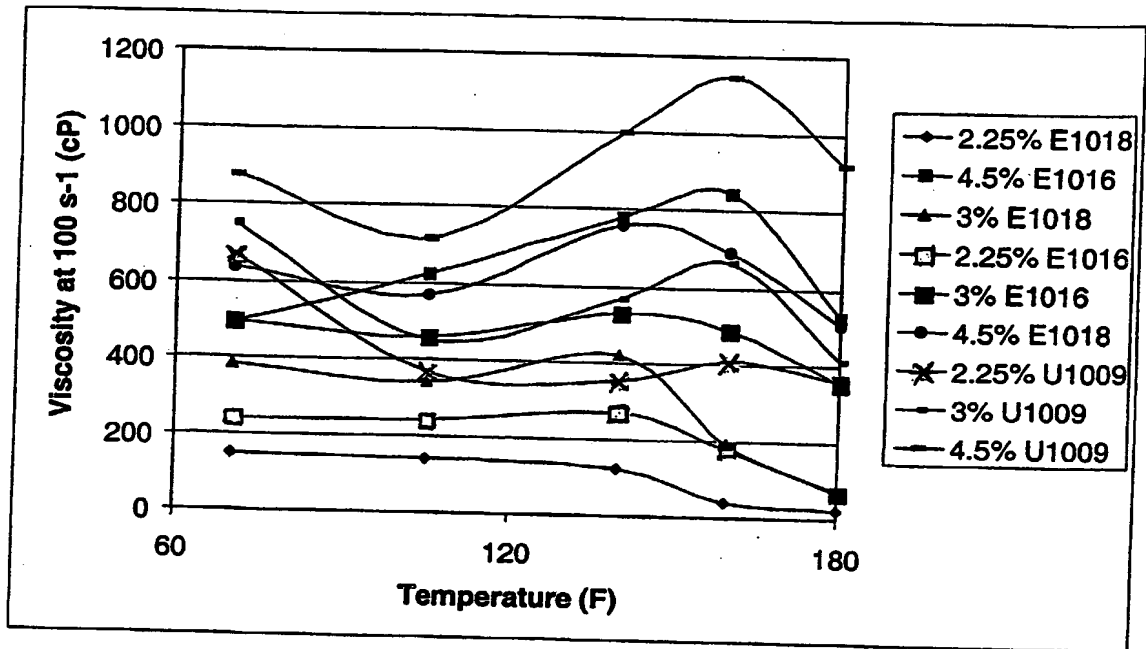


Fig. 2

3% 1009 dimer with 6 Wt. % KCl

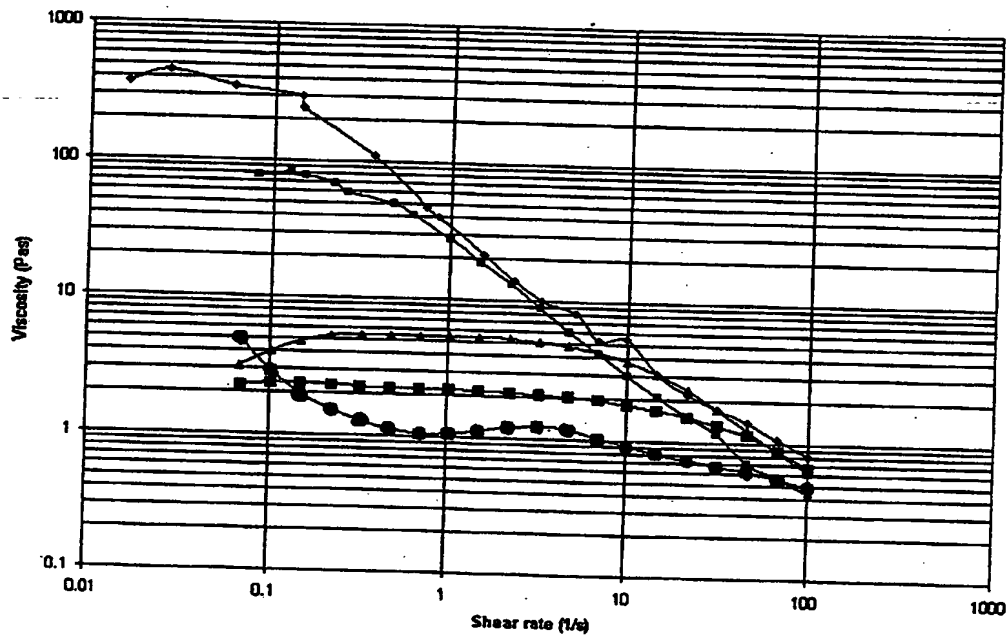


Fig. 3

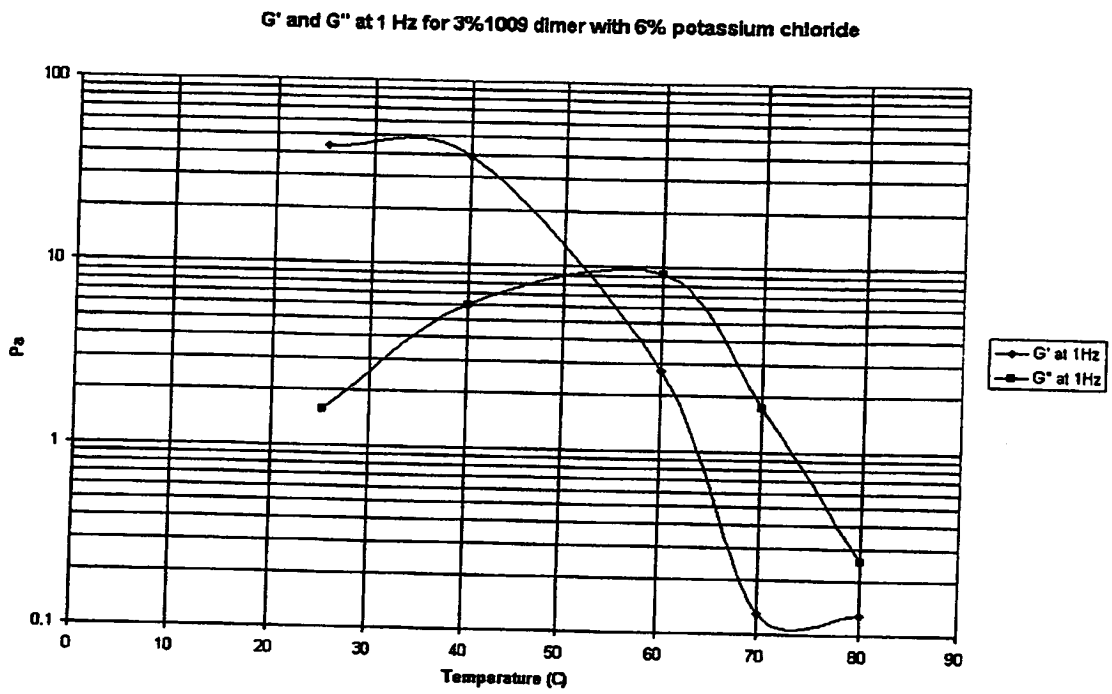


Fig. 4

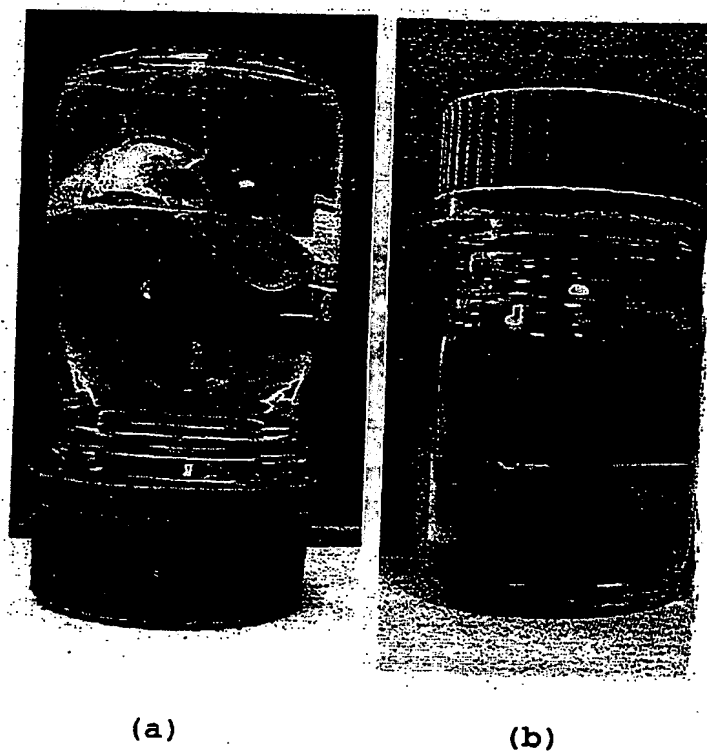


Fig. 5

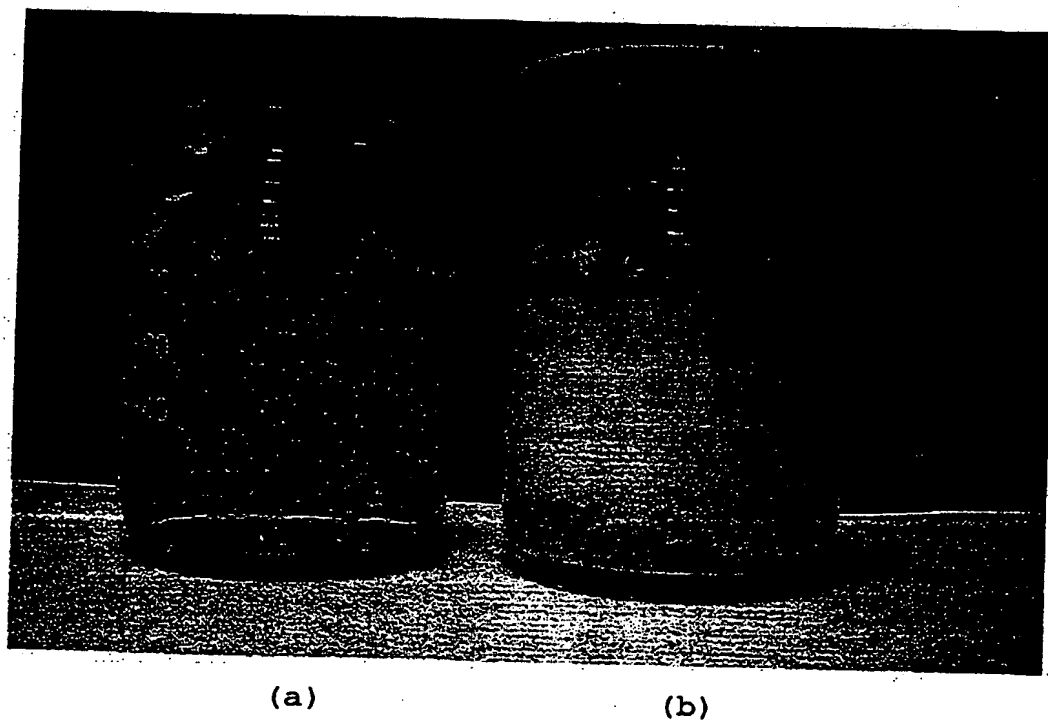


Fig. 6

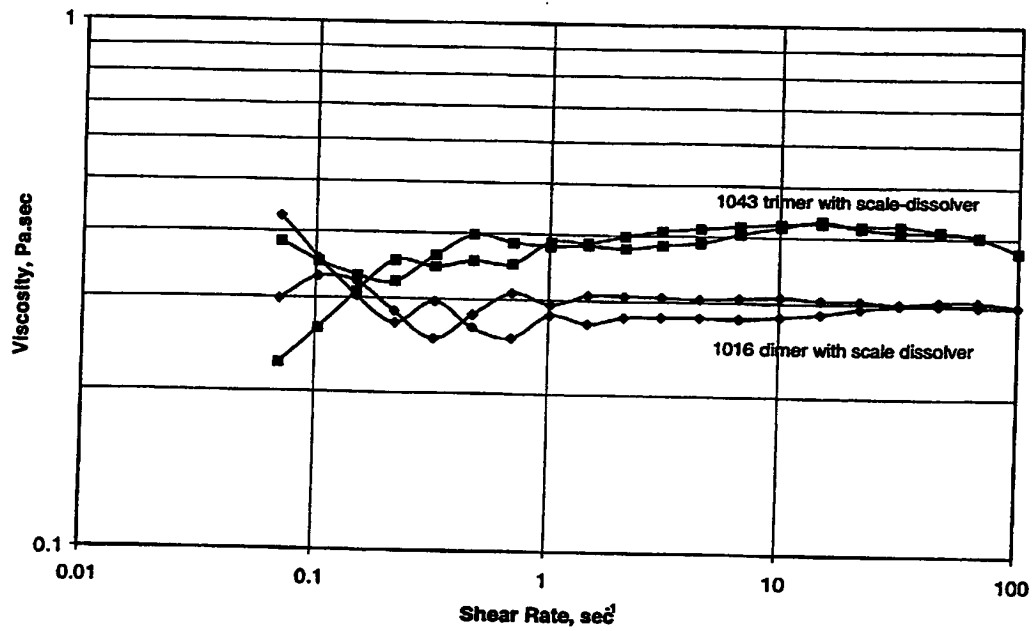


Fig. 7

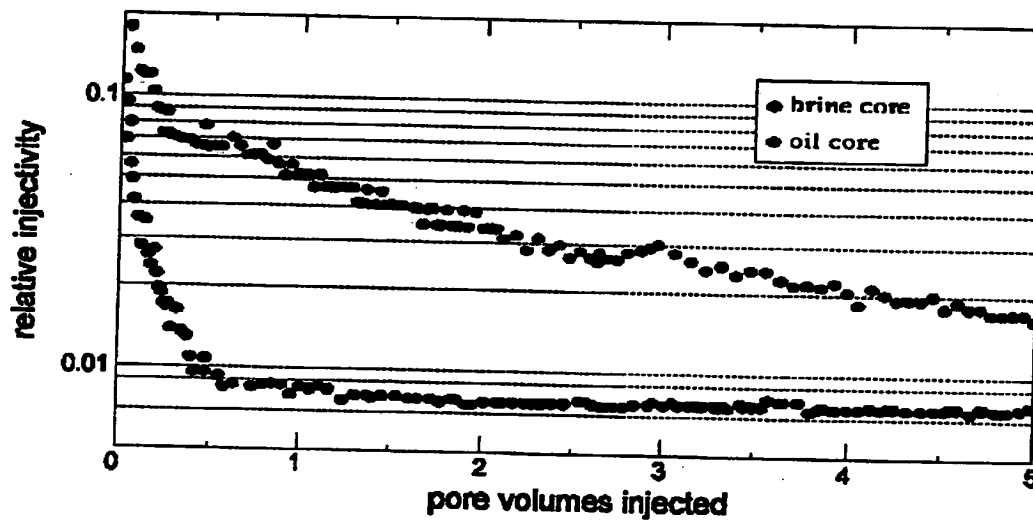


Fig. 8

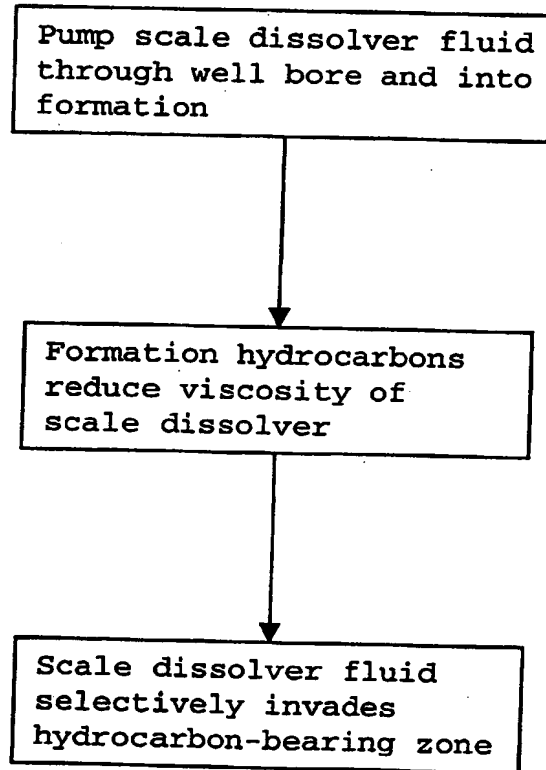


Fig. 9

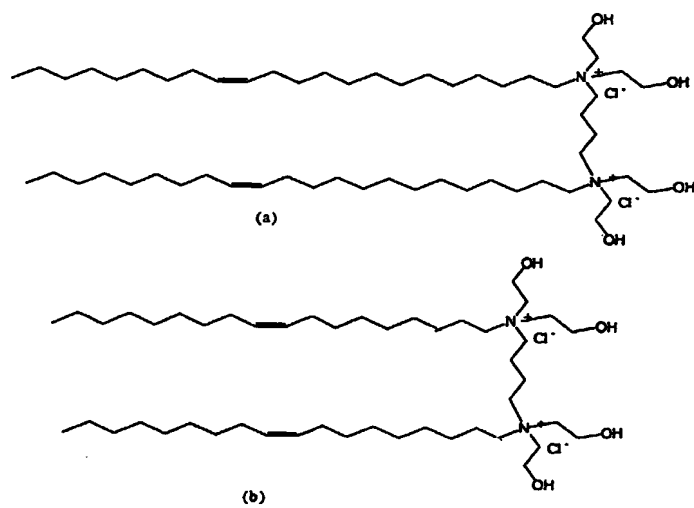


Fig. 10

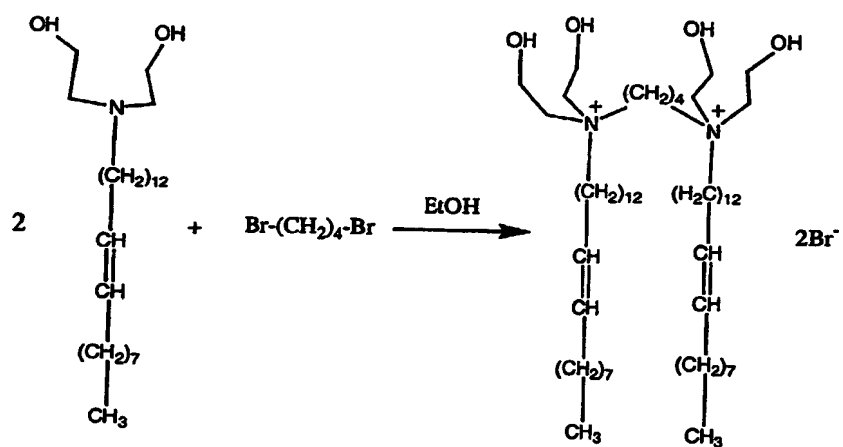


Fig. 11

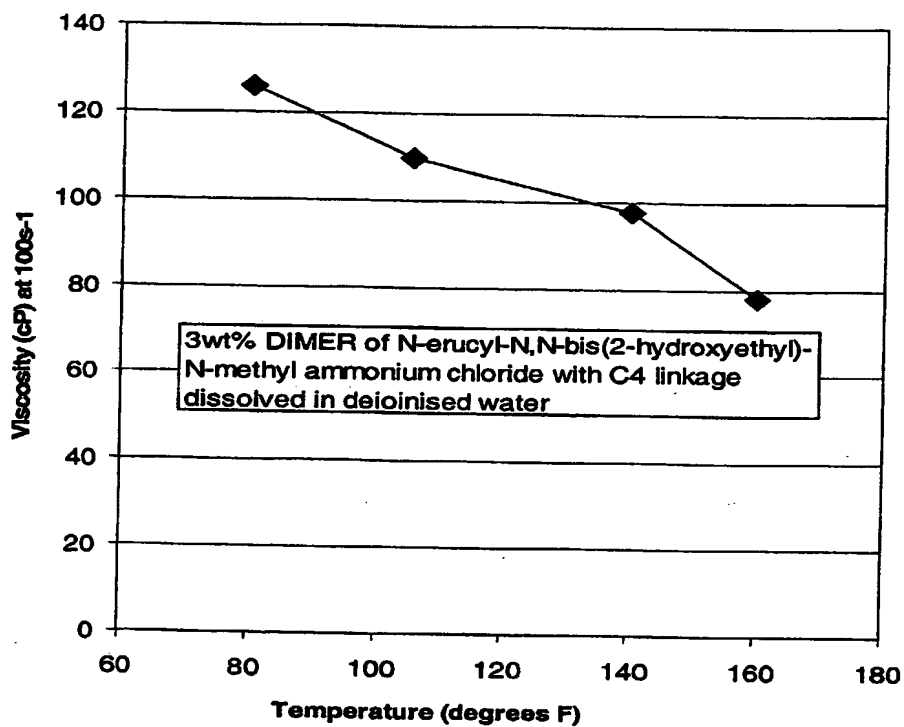


Fig. 12

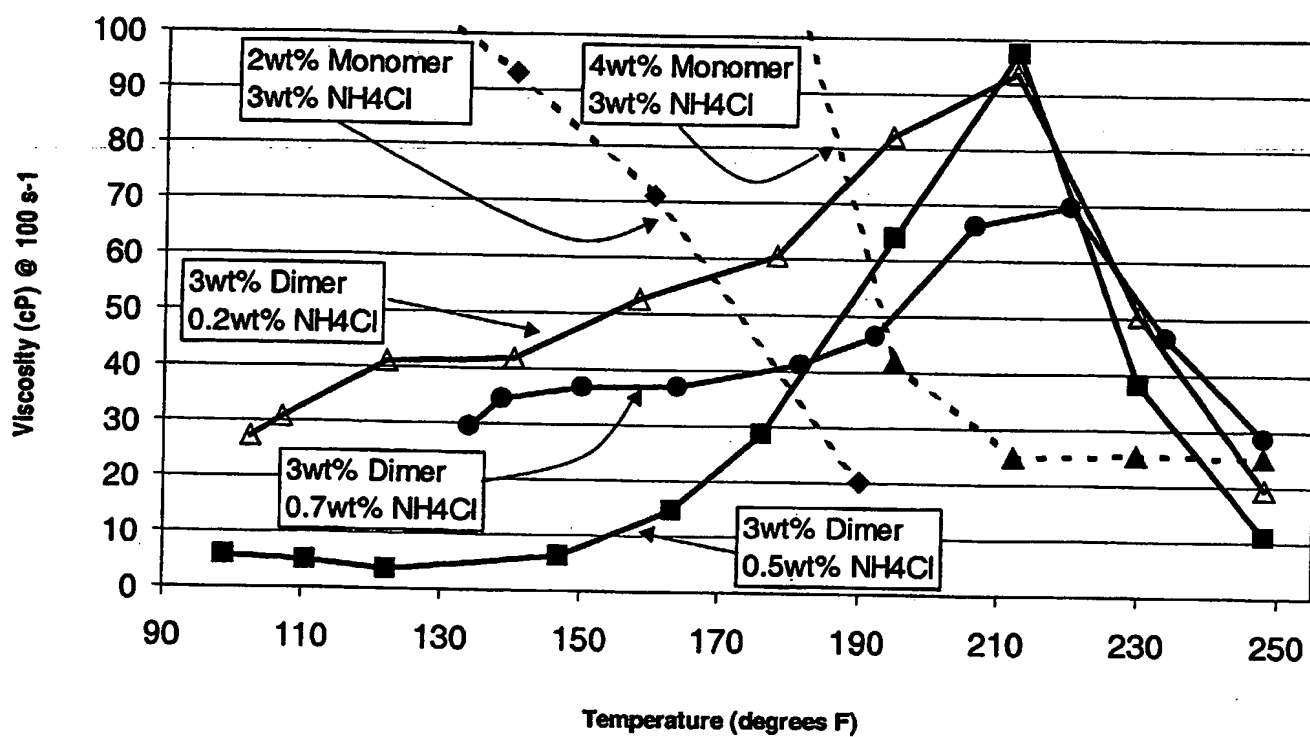


Fig. 13

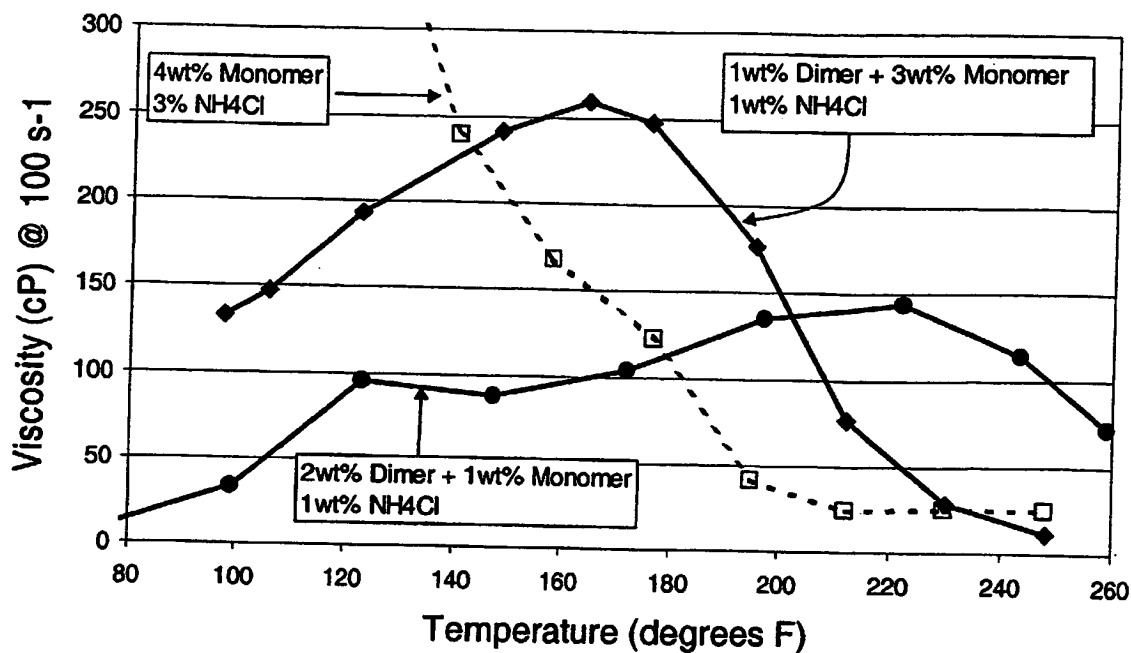


Fig. 14

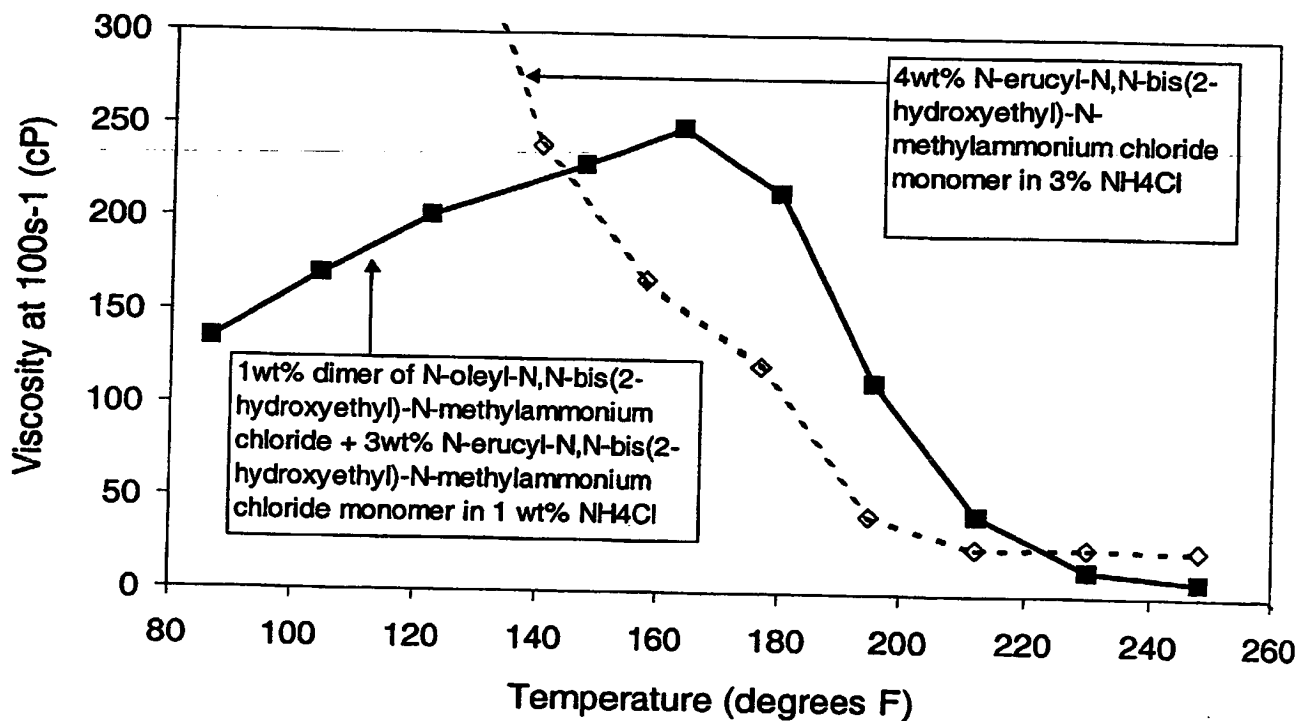


Fig. 15

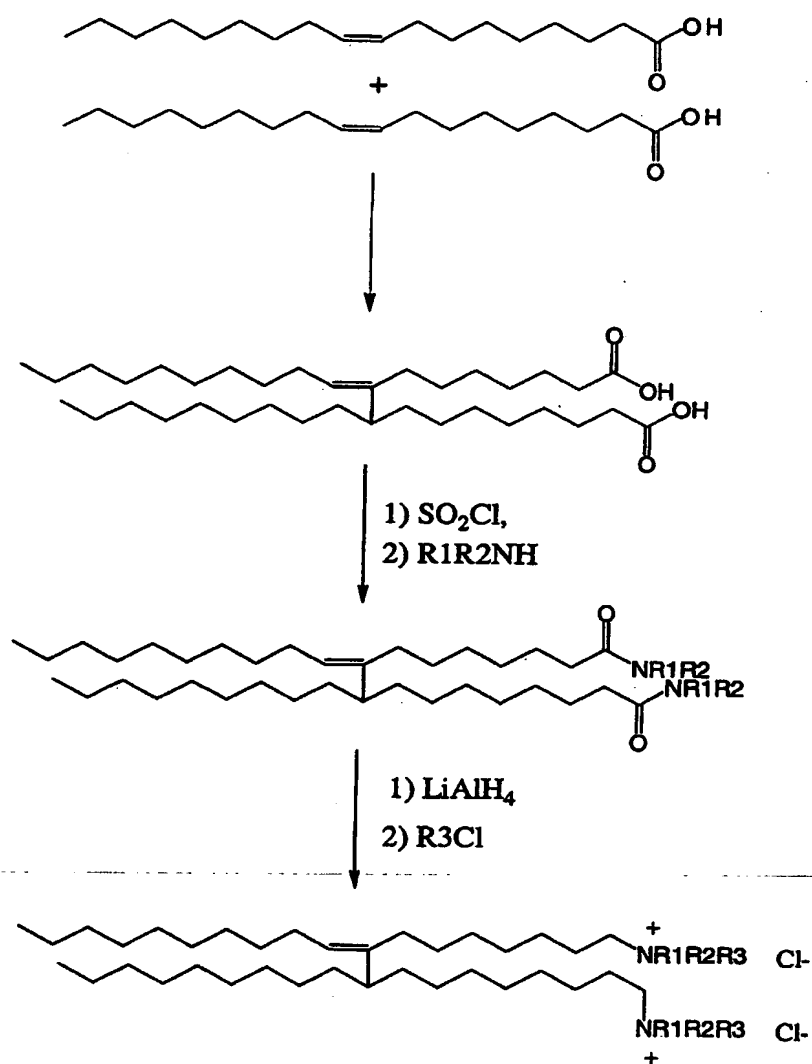


Fig. 16

VISCOELASTIC WELLBORE TREATMENT FLUIDField of the Invention

The present invention relates to viscoelastic wellbore
5 treatment fluids, and particularly treatment fluids
comprising oligomeric surfactants.

Background of the Invention

In the recovery of hydrocarbons, such as oil and gas,
from natural hydrocarbon reservoirs, extensive use is made
10 of wellbore treatment fluids such as drilling fluids,
completion fluids, work over fluids, packer fluids,
fracturing fluids, conformance or permeability control
fluids and the like.

In many cases significant components of wellbore
15 fluids are thickening agents, usually based on polymers or
viscoelastic surfactants, which serve to control the
viscosity of the fluids. Typical viscoelastic surfactants
are N-erucyl-N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-methyl ammonium
chloride and potassium oleate, solutions of which form gels
20 when mixed with corresponding activators such as sodium
salicylate and potassium chloride.

Conventional surfactant molecules are characterized by
having one long hydrocarbon chain per surfactant headgroup.
In the viscoelastic gelled state these molecules aggregate
25 into worm-like micelles. Gel breakdown occurs rapidly when
the fluid contacts hydrocarbons which cause the micelles to
change structure or disband.

In practical terms the surfactants act as reversible
thickening agents so that, on placement in subterranean
30 reservoir formations, the viscosity of a wellbore fluid
containing such a surfactant varies significantly between
water- or hydrocarbon-bearing zones of the formations. In

this way the fluid is able preferentially to penetrate hydrocarbon-bearing zones.

The application of viscoelastic surfactants in both non-foamed and foamed fluids used for fracturing subterranean formations has been described in several patents, e.g. EP-A-0835983, US-5258137, US-5551516, US-5964295 and US-5979557.

The use of viscoelastic surfactants for water shut off treatments and for selective acidizing is discussed in GB-A-2332224 and Chang F.F., Love T., Affeld C.J., Blevins J.B., Thomas R.L. and Fu D.K., "Case study of a novel acid diversion technique in carbonate reservoirs", Society of Petroleum Engineers, 56529, (1999).

A problem associated with the use of viscoelastic surfactants is that stable oil-in-water emulsions can be formed between the low viscosity surfactant solution (i.e. broken gel) and the reservoir hydrocarbons. As a consequence, a clean separation of the two phases can be difficult to achieve, complicating clean up of wellbore fluids. A factor promoting emulsion formation is believed to be a reduction of the oil/water interfacial energy caused by a tendency for the surfactant molecules to collect at the water/oil interface.

The recovery of hydrocarbons, such as oil and gas, from a subterranean well formation can be impeded by scales obstructing the flow of hydrocarbons from hydrocarbon-bearing zones of the formation. Typical scales are barite (BaSO_4) or calcite (CaCO_3) and it is common practice to treat these by bull-heading an aqueous-based scale dissolver fluid through a well bore and into the formation.

For example, one conventional scale dissolver for barite scale consists of a concentrated solution of

potassium carbonate, potassium hydroxide and the potassium salt of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), the corrosive and chelating nature of the solution being effective in removing scale. Carbonate scales may be dissolved using simple mineral acids, such as HCl.

However, hydrocarbon-producing wells often contain zones that are watered-out, producing only, or very largely, water. If the scale dissolver enters these zones, scale may also be removed therefrom. This can lead to an undesirable increase in the water cut of the fluid produced by the well.

Dimer surfactants have found some application in fluids used in the exploration and production of hydrocarbons. B.A.M. Oude Alink, "Fatty acids in oil field chemicals" in *Fatty Acids in Industry*, eds. R.W. Johnson and E. Fritz, pp. 407-429, Marcel Dekker, New York, (1989) and Henkel Corporation Chemicals Group, *Abstracts of Dimer Acid Use - Patents and Journal References*, Vol. 1, Technical Bulletin 109A, 1968 review the use of dimer oleic acids in the production of corrosion inhibitors, lubricants for water-based drilling fluids and emulsifying surfactants for invert emulsion oil-based drilling fluids. US-4108779 describes the use of (apparently calcium salts of) oleic acid dimers to control the viscosity of water-in-oil spacer fluids. US-4607700 and US-5193618 describe the use of a dimer of an alphaolefin sulphonate surfactant to form a foam steam drive injection fluid for hydrocarbon discovery.

Definitions

The terms "carbo", "carbyl", "hydrocarbo" and "hydrocarbyl", when used herein, pertain to compounds and/or groups which have only carbon and hydrogen atoms.

The term "saturated" when used herein, pertains to compounds and/or groups which do not have any carbon-carbon double bonds or carbon-carbon triple bonds.

5 The term "unsaturated" when used herein, pertains to compounds and/or groups which have at least one carbon-carbon double bond or carbon-carbon triple bond.

10 The term "aliphatic", when used herein, pertains to compounds and/or groups which are linear or branched, but not cyclic (also known as "acyclic" or "open-chain" groups).

The term "cyclic", when used herein, pertains to compounds and/or groups which have one ring, or two or more rings (e.g., spiro, fused, bridged). Compounds with one ring may be referred to as "monocyclic" or "mononuclear" whereas compounds with two or more rings may be referred to as "polycyclic" or "polynuclear".

20 The term "ring", when used herein, pertains to a closed ring of from 3 to 10 covalently linked atoms, more preferably 3 to 8 covalently linked atoms.

The term "aromatic ring", when used herein, pertains to a closed ring of from 3 to 10 covalently linked atoms, more preferably 5 to 8 covalently linked atoms, which ring is aromatic.

25 The term "heterocyclic ring", when used herein, pertains to a closed ring of from 3 to 10 covalently linked atoms, more preferably 3 to 8 covalently linked atoms, wherein at least one of the ring atoms is a multivalent ring heteroatom, for example, nitrogen, phosphorus, silicon, oxygen, and sulfur, though more commonly nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur.

30 The term "alicyclic", when used herein, pertains to compounds and/or groups which have one ring, or two or more rings (e.g., spiro, fused, bridged), wherein said ring(s) are not aromatic.

The term "aromatic", when used herein, pertains to compounds and/or groups which have one ring, or two or more rings (e.g., fused), wherein said ring(s) are aromatic.

The term "heterocyclic", when used herein, pertains to
5 cyclic compounds and/or groups which have one heterocyclic ring, or two or more heterocyclic rings (e.g., spiro, fused, bridged), wherein said ring(s) may be alicyclic or aromatic.

By an "oligomeric" or "oligomer" surfactant we mean
10 that the structure of the surfactant is based on from two to eight (and preferably two to five) linked surfactant monomer subunits, each monomer subunit having a polar head group (which may be a cationic, anionic or zwitterionic group) and a C₁₀-C₅₀ organic (i.e. aliphatic, alicyclic or
15 aromatic) tail group bonded at a terminal carbon atom thereof to the head group. Preferably the C₁₀-C₅₀ organic tail group is a hydrocarbyl tail group. The monomer subunits are linked in the oligomer either head group-to-head group or tail group-to-tail group. When they are
20 linked head group-to-head group, the oligomer has distinct tail groups corresponding to the tail groups of the monomer subunits and a super-head group formed from the plural head groups of the monomer subunits. When they are linked tail group-to-tail group, the oligomer has distinct head groups
25 corresponding to the head groups of the monomer subunits and a super-tail group formed from the plural tail groups of the monomer subunits.

Although the oligomer is defined above in relation to a chemically-corresponding monomer subunit, in practice the
30 oligomer surfactant may not necessarily be synthesised from that monomer. For example, a synthesis route may be adopted in which monomer subunits are first oligomerised

and the head groups are then changed to those of the desired oligomer surfactant. That is the head groups of the monomer subunits used in practice to form the oligomer may be different from the head groups of the monomer subunits to which the oligomer chemically corresponds. In another example, if the tail groups of the monomers actually used to form the oligomer are unsaturated, the oligomerisation process may involve the partial or total hydrogenation of those groups, particularly if the tail groups are linked in the oligomer.

Furthermore the tail groups of the monomer units actually used to form the oligomer may be aliphatic, but if the monomer units are linked in the oligomer tail group-to-tail group, the links formed between the tail groups in the super-tail group may be aliphatic, alicyclic or aromatic.

By a "viscoelastic" fluid we mean that the elastic (or storage) modulus G' of the fluid is equal to or greater than the loss modulus G'' as measured using an oscillatory shear rheometer (such as a Bohlin CVO 50) at a frequency of 1 Hz and at 20°C. The measurement of these moduli is described in *An Introduction to Rheology*, by H.A. Barnes, J.F. Hutton, and K. Walters, Elsevier, Amsterdam (1997).

By "straight chain" we mean a chain of consecutively linked atoms, all of which or the majority of which are carbon atoms. Side chains may branch from the straight chain, but the number of atoms in the straight chain does not include the number of atoms in any such side chains.

Summary of the Invention

We have found that oligomer surfactants can be used to form viscoelastic wellbore treatment fluids with distinctive and useful properties.

In a first aspect the present invention provides a viscoelastic wellbore treatment fluid comprising an

effective amount of an oligomeric surfactant for controlling the viscoelasticity of the fluid. Preferably, the viscoelasticity of the fluid is maintained up to at least 50°C.

5 We have found that surfactants of this type are particularly suitable for use as wellbore thickening agents. The surfactants form aqueous viscoelastic solutions via micellar aggregation but have a reduced tendency, compared with monomeric surfactants, to locate at
10 the oil/water interface. That is, the oligomeric surfactant molecules are less surface active and so do not reduce the oil/water interfacial energy to the same extent. This helps to inhibit the formation of oil/water emulsions and promotes oil and water separation.

15 Compared with monomeric surfactants, oligomeric surfactants also tend to have higher viscosities at higher temperatures. So the useful working temperatures of wellbore treatment fluids based on viscoelastic surfactants can be increased.

20 Another advantage of these surfactants is that they generally provide higher viscosities per unit weight of surfactant than the corresponding monomers. So less surfactant may be needed for a particular task which reduces e.g. materials, transportation and storage costs.
25 In one embodiment the treatment fluid comprises less than 10 percent by weight of oligomeric surfactant. It may comprise less than five and preferably less than three percent by weight of oligomeric surfactant. In general we have found that, compared to the corresponding monomer
30 surfactant, approximately half the amount by weight of an oligomer surfactant is needed to produce a treatment fluid with similar performance characteristics.

Preferably the viscosity of the treatment fluid is breakable on contact with hydrocarbons, such as kerosene,
35 so that the viscosity at 20°C is reduced by at least 80%.

Although breaking may be demonstrated by contacting equal volumes of treatment fluid and oil, the skilled person knows that solutions based on viscoelastic surfactants are generally breakable by relatively small amounts of oil, breaking being a complex process typically involving molecular rearrangement and larger scale fluid fingering processes. H. Hoffmann and G. Ebert in "Surfactants, Micelles and Fascinating Phenomena", *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.*, **27**, 902-912 (1988) provide a discussion of breaking phenomena.

The structure of the oligomeric surfactant may be based on linked surfactant monomer subunits, each monomer subunit having the formula $(R_1-X)_pZ_m$ or R_1-Y ; wherein X is a charged head group, Z is a counterion, p and m are integers which ensure that the surfactant monomer is charge neutral, Y is a zwitterionic polar headgroup (such as $-N^+(CH_3)_2-CH_2-COO^-$ or $-N^+(CH_3)_2-CH_2-OSO_3^-$), and R_1 is a C_{10} - C_{50} organic (preferably hydrocarbyl and/or aliphatic) tail group comprising a C_{10} - C_{25} (preferably C_{15} - C_{24}) straight chain bonded at a terminal atom thereof to respectively X or Y.

The oligomeric surfactant may be formed *in situ* from the corresponding oligomeric acid precursor. The organic tail group may comprise only the straight chain. The straight chain may be a hydrocarbyl chain. In one embodiment the monomer straight chain is unsaturated. Preferably the oligomer is a dimer or a trimer.

Preferably X is a carboxylate ($-COO^-$), sulphate ($-OSO_3^-$), sulphonate ($-SO_3^-$), phosphate ($-OPO_3^{2-}$), or a phosphonate ($-PO_3^{2-}$) charged group. Z may be an alkali metal counterion. For the avoidance of doubt, it is hereby mentioned that when X is a carboxylate group the carbon atom of the carboxylate group is not counted with the carbon atoms of the organic tail group. The surfactant monomer may be a salt of oleic acid.

Alternatively X may be a quaternary ammonium ($-NR_2R_3R_4^+$) charged group; R_2 , R_3 and R_4 being C_1 - C_6 aliphatic groups, or one of R_2 , R_3 and R_4 being a C_1 - C_6 aliphatic group and the others of R_2 , R_3 and R_4 forming a five- or six-member heterocyclic ring with the nitrogen atom. In one embodiment the monomer units are linked tail group-to-tail group, and preferably straight chain-to-straight chain, in the oligomer. Preferably, R_2 , R_3 and R_4 are each and independently a $-CH_3$, $-CH_2CH_3$, $-CH_2CH_2CH_3$, $-CH(CH_3)_2$, $-CH_2OH$, $-CH_2CH_2OH$, $-CH_2CH_2CH_2OH$, $-CH_2CH(OH)CH_3$, $-CH(OH)CH_2CH_3$, $-CH(CH_2OH)CH_3$ or $-C(CH_3)_2OH$ group. R_1 may be an erucyl group or an oleyl group. Z may be a halide anion such as Cl^- or Br^- , or an organic anion with a molecular weight of less than 300 such as salicylate or octyl sulphate.

In one embodiment the complete oligomer can be defined by the formula $(R_1R_2R_3N^+(-R_5-N^+(R_1R_4)-)_n-R_5-N^+R_1R_2R_3) \cdot (n+2)Z^-$ where $n = 0, 1, 2$ or 3 , and R_5 comprises a C_1 - C_{12} aliphatic group (and is preferably a hydrocarbyl chain and more preferably an unbranched C_1 , C_2 , C_3 , C_4 , C_5 or C_6 aliphatic chain) or a C_5 - C_{12} aromatic or alicyclic group.

The treatment fluid may further comprise an effective amount of a monomeric surfactant for controlling the viscoelasticity of the fluid. Generally, monomeric surfactants generate maximum viscosities at relatively low temperatures, while oligomeric surfactants generate maximum viscosities at relatively high temperatures. So by adjusting the relative amounts of the oligomeric and monomeric surfactants the rheological behaviour of the fluid can be predetermined or controlled. The relative amounts of the oligomeric and monomeric surfactants may be adjusted so that the viscosity of the treatment fluid, as measured using a steady shear rheometer (such as a Bohlin CVO 50) at a shear rate of 100 s^{-1} , is at least 10 cP for all temperatures in the range 80 to 260°F (26.5 to 126.5°C), and is preferably at least 50 cP for all

temperatures in the range 120 to 260°F (49 to 126.5°C),.

In various embodiments the treatment fluid is, or is used as, respectively a fracturing fluid, a water shut-off treatment fluid, or a selective acidizing fluid.

5 In a particular embodiment the treatment fluid is a scale dissolver fluid for dissolving scale in a subterranean hydrocarbon-bearing formation, the fluid further comprising an effective amount of a scale dissolver formulation, whereby, in use, formation hydrocarbons act on
10 the surfactant to reduce the viscosity of the fluid so that the fluid selectively invades a hydrocarbon-bearing zone of the formation. In particular, the surfactant of the scale dissolver fluid may comprise a salt of an oligomer of oleic acid as described in earlier application GB 0019380.5.

15 In use, the fluid of this embodiment is injected into the subterranean formation in a relatively viscous state. If the injected fluid contacts a watered-out zone of the formation the viscous nature of the fluid remains essentially unaltered and, to a significant extent, the
20 fluid is prevented from entering the watered-out zone, i.e. the fluid locally has limited injectivity. Conversely, if the fluid contacts a hydrocarbon-bearing zone of the formation the viscosity is locally significantly reduced and the fluid is able to penetrate the hydrocarbon-bearing
25 zone.

Therefore, the difference in viscosity of the fluid when in contact with hydrocarbons and water advantageously allows a selective placement of the scale treatment, and as a result scale may be preferentially removed from
30 hydrocarbon-bearing zones. This can lead to a stimulation of hydrocarbon production without a substantial increase in the water cut of produced fluids.

Preferably the scale dissolver formulation activates the production of viscoelasticity by the surfactant. In
35 this way it may not be necessary to add additional agents,

such as KCl brine, to activate the production of viscoelasticity. However, the use of such additional agents is not excluded by the present invention. The scale dissolver formulation may comprise any acid or alkaline solution that dissolves minerals and other wellbore deposits (including organic deposits). Desirably the scale dissolver formulation comprises an aqueous solution of at least one of an alkali metal carbonate, alkali metal hydroxide, EDTA and an alkali metal salt of EDTA. The alkali metal may be potassium. Alternatively the scale dissolver formulation may comprise a mineral acid, such as HCl.

A second aspect of the present invention provides a method of dissolving scale in a subterranean formation with at least one hydrocarbon-bearing zone, the method including pumping the scale dissolver fluid of the particular embodiment of the first aspect of the invention through a wellbore and into the subterranean formation, the viscosity of the scale dissolver fluid being reduced by formation hydrocarbons so that the fluid selectively invades the hydrocarbon-bearing zone of the well to dissolve scale in the hydrocarbon-bearing zone.

A third aspect of the present invention provides a method of injecting a scale dissolver fluid into a subterranean formation with at least one hydrocarbon-bearing zone, the method including the step of pumping the scale dissolver fluid of the particular embodiment of the first aspect of the invention through a wellbore and into the subterranean formation.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Specific embodiments of the present invention will now be described with reference to the following drawings in which:

Figs. 1a-e show typical chemical structures of dimeric components of oleic acid oligomer mixtures,

- Fig. 2 compares the temperature dependencies of the viscosities (at a shear rate of 100 s^{-1}) of 2.25, 3 and 4.5 weight percent aqueous solutions of three potassium oleate dimers (E1016, E1018 and U1009), each solution containing 8 weight percent potassium chloride,
- Fig. 3 shows the dependence, at five temperatures in the range $25\text{--}80^\circ\text{C}$, of the viscosity on shear rate of a solution containing 3 weight percent of the potassium salt of U1009 and 6 weight percent of potassium chloride,
- Fig. 4 shows the temperature dependence of the storage (G') and loss (G'') moduli of the solution of Fig. 3 measured at an oscillatory frequency of 1 Hz,
- Fig. 5a shows an inverted bottle containing a gel formed from the solution of Fig. 3, and Fig. 5b shows a bottle containing the same gel after shaking with an equal volume of kerosene,
- Figs. 6a shows a solution containing 3 weight percent of oleic acid dimer E1018 and 8 weight percent potassium chloride to which solution has been added an equal quantity of a 500 ppm (0.013 molar) aqueous solution of calcium ions, and Fig. 6b shows the same mixture of solutions but with the E1018 dimer replaced with E1016,
- Fig. 7 shows a graph comparing the rheology of two scale dissolver fluids comprising oleic acid oligomers at 60°C ,
- Fig. 8 shows a graph comparing the injectivities into oil and brine-saturated cores of a scale dissolver fluid,
- Fig. 9 shows schematically the steps involved in deploying a scale dissolver fluid of the present invention,
- Figs. 10a and b show respectively dimers of N-erucyl-N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-methylammonium chloride and N-oleyl-N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-methylammonium chloride,
- Fig. 11 shows the reaction used to synthesise N-erucyl-N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-methylammonium chloride,
- Fig. 12 shows a graph of viscosity against temperature for a 3 weight percent solution of dimeric N-erucyl-N,N-bis(2-

hydroxyethyl)-N-methylammonium chloride in de-ionized water,

- Fig. 13 shows graphs of viscosity against temperature for solutions containing 3 weight percent of dimeric N-erucyl-N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-methylammonium chloride and respectively 0.2, 0.5 and 0.7 weight percent of NH_4Cl , and solutions containing respectively 2 and 4 weight percent of monomeric N-erucyl-N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-methylammonium chloride and 3 weight percent of NH_4Cl ,
- Fig. 14 shows graphs of viscosity against temperature for solutions containing 4 weight percent of monomeric N-erucyl-N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-methylammonium chloride and 3 weight percent of NH_4Cl ; 1 weight percent of dimeric N-erucyl-N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-methylammonium chloride and 3 weight percent of monomeric N-erucyl-N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-methylammonium chloride; and 2 weight percent of dimeric N-erucyl-N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-methylammonium chloride, 1 weight percent of monomeric N-erucyl-N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-methylammonium chloride and 1 weight percent of NH_4Cl ,
- Fig. 15 shows viscosity versus temperature profiles for a solution containing 1wt% oleyl-dimer and 3wt% erucyl-monomer and a solution containing 4wt% erucyl-monomer, and Fig. 16 shows a synthesis route for forming a quaternary ammonium dimer in which the monomer units are linked at their organic tail groups.

Detailed Description

Viscoelastic solutions of both anionic and cationic oligomeric surfactants were investigated.

- A controlled stress rheometer (Bohlin model type CVO-50) was used to measure the rheological properties of the solutions. Using a concentric cylinders (Couette) geometry (inner radius of the outer cylinder, $R_1 = 1.375\text{cm}$, outer radius of the inner cylinder, $R_0 = 1.25\text{cm}$, and inner cylinder length = 3.78cm), corresponding to the geometry of

German DIN standard 53019, the viscosity of each solution was measured at several applied shear stresses within a specified range. The typical range of shear stress was 0.5-40 Pa corresponding to a shear rate range of 0.005 to 1000s⁻¹. Measurements were made at increasing and then decreasing shear rate. Typically, the complete set of measurements consisted of 40 viscosity measurements, each taken after a delay time of 10 seconds at constant shear stress and shear rate.

For the particular geometry of the rheometer, the shear rate was calculated as:

$$\dot{\gamma} = \frac{RPM \cdot 2\pi}{60} \frac{2 \cdot R_i^2 R_o^2}{\left(\frac{R_i + R_o}{2}\right)^2 (R_o^2 - R_i^2)},$$

where RPM is the rotational speed (in revolutions per minute) of the inner cylinder. The viscosity was then obtained for each measurement by dividing the measured stress by the calculated shear rate.

Oligomeric Anionic Surfactants

The oligomerisation of oleic acid generally leads to the production of complex mixtures of dimeric and trimeric products. Commercially available oligomers, such as the EmpolTM series of dimers and trimers from Henkel Corporations Chemical Group (4900 Este Avenue-Bldg 53, Cincinnati, Ohio 45232, USA) are suitable for putting the present invention into operation. Alternative suppliers of suitable mixtures are e.g. Uniqema (PO Box 90, Wilton Center, Middleborough, Cleveland TS90 8JE, UK), Union Camp (Vigo Lane, Chester-le-Street. Co. Durham DH3 2RB, UK) and Expo Chemical Company Inc. (12602 Manorwood, Cypress (Houston), Texas 77429, USA). Figs. 1a-e show typical chemical structures of dimeric components of these mixtures. Clearly the components have different degrees of hydrogenation.

Dimer anionic surfactants were generated from the potassium salts of commercially available oleic acid dimer mixtures (although for convenience the mixtures will be referred to as if they were individual dimers). In the
5 absence of electrolyte (such as potassium salts), solutions of the potassium oleate oligomers containing up to 6 weight percent surfactant were found to form low viscosity liquids. However, in the presence of potassium salts, such as potassium chloride, the solutions become viscoelastic
10 and readily formed strong gels.

The potassium oleate oligomer surfactants were made directly in aqueous solution by the addition of the liquid oligomer acid to a solution of potassium hydroxide. The extent of the reaction was monitored by measuring pH,
15 substantially fully converted potassium oleate oligomer solutions having a pH in the range 8-9.

Fig. 2 compares the measured viscosities (at a shear rate of 100 s^{-1}) of 2.25, 3 and 4.5 weight percent aqueous solutions of three potassium oleate dimers, each solution
20 containing 8 weight percent potassium chloride. The labels E1016 and E1018 refer to the trade names of the oleic acid dimers, Empol™ 1016 and Empol™ 1018, produced by the Henkel Corporation, while U1009 refers to a hydrogenated oleic acid dimer produced by Uniqema. E1016 contains a
25 relatively high amount of aliphatic super-tail group (i.e. non-head group) structures, while E1018 has a larger amount of alicyclic and aromatic super-tail group structures.

The solutions of the potassium salt of the hydrogenated oleic acid dimer U1009 were significantly more
30 viscous than the corresponding solutions formed from E1016 and E1018. This is believed to be due to the higher degree of saturation of the U1009 super-tail group.

Fig. 3 shows the dependence of the measured viscosity of a solution of the potassium salt of U1009 (3 weight
35 percent) with potassium chloride (6 weight percent) on

shear rate at five temperatures in the range 25-80°C. At ambient temperature and at low shear rates the viscosity of the solution was in excess of 100 poise, although the viscosity decreased sharply with increasing shear rate. At
5 higher temperatures the viscosity was significantly less dependent on shear rate and approached Newtonian behaviour.

Fig. 4 shows the temperature dependence of the storage (G') and loss (G'') moduli of the same solution measured at an oscillatory frequency of 1 Hz. When the temperature was
10 below about 50°C, $G' \gg G''$ and the solution was viscoelastic. Above this temperature the loss modulus dominated and the solution became predominantly viscous. The temperature at which the solution lost its viscoelasticity corresponded to that at which the viscosity lost its marked dependence on
15 shear rate.

The viscosities of the solutions of the potassium oleate dimers, gelled by the addition of potassium salts, were reduced on contact with hydrocarbons. Fig. 5a shows a bottle containing the solution of the potassium salt of
20 U1009 (3 weight percent) with potassium chloride (6 weight percent). The surfactant solution formed a rigid gel as evidenced by the retention of the solution at the base of the bottle even when the bottle was inverted. Fig. 5b shows a bottle containing the same gel after shaking with
25 an equal volume of kerosene (dyed red to aid contrast). The viscoelasticity of the solution was destroyed by contact with the hydrocarbon and the kerosene floated on the surfactant solution. The surfactant solution and the kerosene did not form a stable emulsion. Similar tests
30 were performed using both aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons, including pure aromatic hydrocarbons such as toluene and xylene. The tests showed that the lack of stable emulsion formation between the oligomer solutions and the hydrocarbons is a characteristic property of these
35 surfactants.

Solutions of the potassium oleate dimers were observed to respond to the addition of soluble calcium ions in different ways. This is significant because Ca^{2+} ions are often found in mixed and formation water. Fig. 6b shows a
5 copious fine white precipitate which developed when a solution consisting of 3 weight percent of oleic acid dimer E1016 and 8 weight percent potassium chloride was mixed with an equal quantity of a 500 ppm (0.013 molar) aqueous solution of calcium ions. In contrast, when the
10 corresponding experiment was performed on dimer E1018 (Fig. 6a) only a few large pieces of white precipitate developed and the solution maintained its clarity. The hydrocarbon chains of E1018 are more unsaturated than those of the E1016, which indicates that higher degrees of saturation
15 may be advantageous when the mixed or formation water contains significant levels of dissolved calcium. In contrast, the cationic surfactants discussed below were relatively unaffected by dissolved calcium.

Dimer acids were also used to form scale dissolver
20 fluids. A scale dissolver fluid of the present invention has enhanced rheological performance which allows it to dissolve scales preferentially in hydrocarbon-bearing matrices of subterranean formations. To a significant extent this performance is due to the ability of the fluid
25 to vary its viscosity depending on whether it is in contact with water or hydrocarbons. In contrast, conventional scale dissolver fluids remove scale deposits indiscriminately from hydrocarbon and water-bearing zones alike.

30 If the scale dissolver fluid is considered as a combination of a conventional scale dissolver fluid and the surfactant, the viscosity of the gel can be reduced to substantially that of the conventional fluid when the gel comes into contact with hydrocarbons, making the scale
35 dissolver formulation of the fluid readily injectable into

hydrocarbon-bearing matrices. However, when the gel contacts water it remains highly viscous (and therefore not easily injectable), any reduction in viscosity being essentially due to dilution. Effectively the highly viscous gel acts as a diverting agent and allows a high proportion of the scale dissolver formulation to be placed in hydrocarbon zones.

Scale dissolver fluid example 1: EDTA (13g), potassium hydroxide (11.25g) and potassium carbonate (2.25g) were dissolved in water (70.5g), and E1016 oleic acid dimer (3g) was then added and the mixture stirred until it became a homogeneous gel.

Scale dissolver fluid example 2: EDTA (8.66g), potassium hydroxide (7.5g) and potassium carbonate (1.5g) were dissolved in water (79g), and Empol™ 1043 oleic acid trimer (3g) was then added and the mixture stirred until it became a homogeneous gel.

The viscosities of the gels of examples 1 and 2 were measured at 60°C over a range of shear rates. The results of these measurements are shown in Fig. 7. Both gels exhibited Newtonian rheology over a surprisingly wide range of shear rates. Advantageously, therefore, the injectivity of the gels into subterranean matrices should not be affected by changes in shear rate which may occur during the placement process.

A 150 cP gel based on the formulation of example 1 was injected into an oil-saturated core and a water-saturated core by forcing the gel down a supply line which branched into two parallel lines leading to the two cores. Both cores were of Bentheimer sandstone and had equal total pore volumes. By measuring the relative amounts of gel entering the two cores at a given supply pressure or for a given volume of supplied gel, the relative injectivities of the gel through the two cores was determined.

Injectivity profiles of the gel into the cores are

shown in Fig. 8. The profiles demonstrate an order of magnitude higher injectivity into the oil-saturated core compared with the water-saturated core. Even after several pore volumes of fluid were injected through the oil-saturated core there was still a preference for the fluid to enter the oil-saturated core. Higher viscosity fluids magnify this effect and fluids can be developed which only enter oil-bearing zones, the viscosity being too high for injection into water-bearing zones.

Fig. 9 shows schematically the steps involved in the deployment of a scale dissolver fluid of the present invention.

Oligomeric Cationic Surfactants

A dimer of N-erucyl-N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-methylammonium chloride (Fig. 10a) was synthesized by linking the head groups via a C₄ bridge.

Fig. 11 shows the reaction used to synthesise the dimer. To a mixture of bis(hydroxyethyl)erucyl amine (50.00 g, 123.2 mmol) and 1,4-dibromobutane (12.97 g, 60.08 mmol) was added 100 g of ethanol as solvent. The reaction was carried out under reflux and was monitored by titration and Thin Layer Chromatograph (TLC). TLC plates, under UV light, showed the formation of a single product and the disappearance of the starting material. The reaction was stopped when both the acid titration and TLC results indicated completion of the reaction (after 24 hours). The solvent was removed under vacuum. A light yellow waxy solid was collected as the product.

The monomeric surfactant, N-erucyl-N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-methylammonium chloride, does not form a gel in de-ionized water, and requires at least 0.2 mol/L chloride to induce gelation and the range 0.3 to 0.5 mol/L chloride to reach the maximum viscosity. In contrast, a solution containing 3 weight percent of the corresponding

dimer surfactant in de-ionized water was viscoelastic, the viscosity remaining relatively constant over the temperature range of 80 to 160°F (26.5 to 71°C), as shown in Fig. 12.

5 For a solution containing 3 weight percent of the dimer of N-erucyl-N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-methylammonium chloride and 0.2-0.5 weight percent NH_4Cl , a maximum in the viscosity measured was observed at 215°F (101.5°C) (Fig. 13). When the concentration of NH_4Cl was raised to 0.7
10 weight percent, the maximum shifted to 220°F (104.5°C). The dimer formulations had a viscosity in excess of 50cP in the temperature range 190 to 230°F (88 to 110°C), whereas the viscosity of the 2wt% and 4wt% monomer formulations fell below 50cP at 175 and 190°F (79.5 and 88°C),
15 respectively (Fig. 13).

In general, the dimer-based formulations containing NH_4Cl had lower viscosities at the lower temperatures compared with the formulations based on the monomer. This indicates that treatment fluids based on such dimer
20 surfactants should be more manageable on surface (i.e. at the well head).

Improved high temperature rheology was obtained by blending the dimer with the monomer. Some typical results are presented in Fig. 14. In general, solutions containing
25 mixtures of dimer and monomer showed reduced viscosities at the lower temperatures and enhanced viscosity at temperatures above 150°F (65.5°C), compared with solutions based only on the monomer. For example, a solution containing 2 weight percent dimer, 1 weight percent monomer
30 and 1 weight percent NH_4Cl solution had a low viscosity (measured at 100 s^{-1}) at 80°F (26.5°C), but maintained a viscosity >50cP (at 100 s^{-1}) in the broad temperature range 110 to 260°F (43.5 to 126.5°C). By comparison, the viscosity of a solution containing 4 weight percent monomer

and 3 weight ammonium chloride fell below 50cP when the temperature was increased above around 190°F (88°C). The comparison clearly demonstrates the advantage of using the dimeric surfactant in combination with the monomeric
5 surfactant for fracturing or other applications in high temperature environments.

We also found that the improved high temperature viscosifying performance of the dimer/monomer blend was achieved using a lower total concentration of surfactant
10 and lower inorganic brine (NH₄Cl) concentration as compared to the monomer-only formulation.

The dimer of N-oleyl-N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-methylammonium chloride (Fig. 10b), was also synthesised by linking the head groups with a C₄ bridge. This dimeric
15 surfactant is a white solid at room temperature, and is poorly soluble in water at room temperature. However, the solubility of this surfactant increases with increasing temperature.

It was discovered that the N-oleyl-N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-methylammonium chloride dimer could be
20 solubilised by blending it with the N-erucyl-N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-methylammonium chloride monomer. The viscosity versus temperature profiles for a solution containing 1wt% oleyl-dimer and 3wt% erucyl-monomer is compared to a solution containing 4wt% erucyl-monomer in
25 Fig. 15. The dimer/monomer blend showed reduced viscosity at the lower temperatures up to around 140°F (60°C) as compared to the solution of erucyl-monomer. Again this indicates that a treatment fluid based on such a
30 dimer/monomer blend should be relatively manageable under surface conditions.

Also the viscosity of the dimer/monomer blend at temperatures above about 140°F (60°C) was greater than that of the erucyl-monomer solution, which again indicates that

a treatment fluid based on the dimer/monomer blend is applicable under a greater range of down hole temperatures, particularly, in this case, for the range 140 to 210°F (60 to 99°C), compared to a fluid based on a solution
5 containing only the monomer.

As with the anionic surfactant solutions, the viscoelasticity of both the oleyl- and erucyl-based oligomeric surfactant solutions was destroyed by the addition of hydrocarbons. This was also true for the
10 dimer/monomer blends whose viscosity versus temperature profiles are shown in Figs. 14 and 15.

Also tests like those discussed above in relation to Figs. 5a and b showed that the cationic dimer surfactants and dimer/monomer surfactant blends had a reduced tendency
15 to form stable emulsions with hydrocarbons as compared with the corresponding cationic monomeric surfactants.

Fig. 16 shows a synthesis route for forming an alternative form of oligomeric cationic surfactant in which the monomer units are linked tail group-to-tail group
20 instead of head group-to-head group. R_1 , R_2 and R_3 are e.g. methyl groups. In the particular synthesis shown the starting point is oleic acid which is then dimerised to form oleic acid dimer. In fact, as discussed above, oleic acid dimers are commercially available products (e.g.
25 E1016, E1018 and U1009), so it is actually more convenient to start the synthesis with the dimer. The dimer is next converted in two steps to the corresponding quaternary ammonium dimer. This is an example of an oligomer which has a chemically-corresponding monomer repeat unit (N-
30 oleyl-N,N,N-tris(methyl) ammonium chloride) which is different from the monomer (oleic acid) used to form the oligomer in practice.

While the invention has been described in conjunction with the exemplary embodiments described above, many
35 equivalent modifications and variations will be apparent to

those skilled in the art when given this disclosure.
Accordingly, the exemplary embodiments of the invention set
forth above are considered to be illustrative and not
limiting. Various changes to the described embodiments may
5 be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the
invention.

Claims

1. A viscoelastic wellbore treatment fluid comprising an effective amount of an oligomeric surfactant for
5 controlling the viscoelasticity of the fluid.
2. A treatment fluid according to claim 1, wherein the treatment fluid comprises less than 10 percent by weight of oligomeric surfactant.
10
3. A treatment fluid according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the viscosity of the treatment fluid is breakable on contact with hydrocarbons so that at 20°C the viscosity is reduced by at least 80%.
15
4. A treatment fluid according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the structure of the oligomeric surfactant is based on linked surfactant monomer subunits, each monomer subunit having the formula $(R_1-X)_pZ_m$;
20 where X is a charged head group, R_1 is a C_{10} - C_{50} organic tail group comprising a C_{10} - C_{25} straight chain bonded at a terminal atom thereof to X, Z is a counterion, and p and m are integers which ensure that the surfactant monomer subunit is charge neutral.
25
5. A treatment fluid according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the structure of the oligomeric surfactant is based on linked surfactant monomer subunits, each monomer subunit having the formula R_1-Y ;
30 where Y is a zwitterionic polar headgroup, and R_1 is a C_{10} - C_{50} organic tail group comprising a C_{10} - C_{25} straight chain bonded at a carbon atom thereof to Y.
6. A treatment fluid according to claim 4 or 5, wherein
35 the straight chain is a C_{15} - C_{24} chain.

7. A treatment fluid according to any one of claims 4 to 6, wherein the tail group comprises only the straight chain.
- 5
8. A treatment fluid according to any one of claims 4 to 7, wherein the straight chain is unsaturated.
9. A treatment fluid according to any one of claims 4 to 10 8, wherein the oligomer is formed from two to five monomer subunits.
10. A treatment fluid according to claim 9, wherein the oligomer is a dimer or a trimer.
- 15
11. A treatment fluid according to any one of claims 4 and 6 to 10, wherein X is a carboxylate ($-\text{COO}^-$), sulphate ($-\text{OSO}_3^-$), sulphonate ($-\text{SO}_3^-$), phosphate ($-\text{OPO}_3^{2-}$), or a phosphonate ($-\text{PO}_3^{2-}$) charged group.
- 20
12. A treatment fluid according to claim 11, wherein Z is an alkali metal counterion.
13. A treatment fluid according to claim 11 or 12, wherein 25 the surfactant monomer subunit is a salt of oleic acid.
14. A treatment fluid according to any one of claims 4 and 6 to 10, wherein X is a quaternary ammonium ($-\text{NR}_2\text{R}_3\text{R}_4^+$) charged group; R_2 , R_3 and R_4 being C_1 - C_6 aliphatic groups, 30 or one of R_2 , R_3 and R_4 being a C_1 - C_6 aliphatic group and the others of R_2 , R_3 and R_4 forming a five- or six-member heterocyclic ring with the nitrogen atom.
15. A treatment fluid according to claim 14, wherein the

monomer subunits are linked straight chain-to-straight chain in the oligomer.

16. A treatment fluid according claim 14 or 15, wherein
 5 R_2 , R_3 and R_4 are each and independently a $-CH_3$, $-CH_2CH_3$,
 $-CH_2CH_2CH_3$, $-CH(CH_3)_2$, $-CH_2OH$, $-CH_2CH_2OH$, $-CH_2CH_2CH_2OH$,
 $-CH_2CH(OH)CH_3$, $-CH(OH)CH_2CH_3$, $-CH(CH_2OH)CH_3$ or $-C(CH_3)_2OH$
 group.
- 10 17. A treatment fluid according to any one of claims 14 to
 16, wherein R_1 is an erucyl group or an oleyl group.
- 15 18. A treatment fluid according to any one of claims 14 to
 17, wherein Z is a halide anion such as Cl^- or Br^- , or an
 organic anion with a molecular weight of less than 300,
 such as salicylate or octyl sulphate.
19. A treatment fluid according to any one of claims 14 to
 18, wherein the complete oligomer is defined by the formula
 20 $(R_1R_2R_3N^+ - (-R_5 - N^+(R_1R_4) -)_n - R_5 - N^+R_1R_2R_3) \cdot (n+2)Z^-$ where $n = 0, 1, 2$
 or 3, and R_5 comprises a C_1 - C_{12} aliphatic group or a C_5 - C_{12}
 aromatic or alicyclic group.
20. A treatment fluid according to claim 19, wherein R_5 is
 25 an unbranched C_1 , C_2 , C_3 , C_4 , C_5 or C_6 aliphatic chain.
21. A treatment fluid according to claim 20, wherein R_5 is
 a hydrocarbyl chain.
- 30 22. A treatment fluid according to any one of claims 1 to
 21, further comprising an effective amount of a monomeric
 surfactant for controlling the viscoelasticity of the
 fluid.
- 35 23. A treatment fluid according to claim 22, wherein the

- relative amounts of the oligomeric and monomeric surfactants are adjusted so that the viscosity of the treatment fluid, as measured using a steady shear rheometer at a shear rate of 100 s^{-1} , is at least 10 cP for all
- 5 temperatures in the range 80 to 260°F (26.5 to 126.5°C).
24. A treatment fluid according to one of claims 1 to 23, which is a fracturing fluid.
- 10 25. A treatment fluid according to one of claims 1 to 23, which is a water shut-off treatment fluid.
26. A treatment fluid according to one of claims 1 to 23, which is a selective acidizing fluid.
- 15 27. A treatment fluid according to one of claims 1 to 23, which is a scale dissolver fluid for dissolving scale in a subterranean hydrocarbon-bearing formation, the fluid further comprising an effective amount of a scale dissolver
- 20 formulation whereby in use formation hydrocarbons act on the surfactant to reduce the viscosity of the fluid so that the fluid selectively invades a hydrocarbon-bearing zone of the formation.
- 25 28. A method of dissolving scale in a subterranean formation with at least one hydrocarbon-bearing zone, the method including pumping the scale dissolver fluid of claim 27 through a well bore and into the subterranean formation, the viscosity of the scale dissolver fluid being reduced by
- 30 formation hydrocarbons so that the fluid selectively invades the hydrocarbon-bearing zone of the well to dissolve scale in the hydrocarbon-bearing zone.
- 35 29. A method of injecting a scale dissolver fluid into a subterranean formation with at least one hydrocarbon-

bearing zone, the method including the step of pumping the scale dissolver fluid of claim 27 through a well bore and into the subterranean formation.



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Application No: GB 0104237.3
Claims searched: 1-29

Examiner: Dr. Lyndon Ellis
Date of search: 12 April 2001

Patents Act 1977
Search Report under Section 17

Databases searched:

UK Patent Office collections, including GB, EP, WO & US patent specifications, in:
UK Cl (Ed.S): E1F FGP, FPA, FPE, FPC, FPD
Int Cl (Ed.7): C09K, E21B
Other: Online: EPODOC, WPI, JAPIO

Documents considered to be relevant:

Category	Identity of document and relevant passage	Relevant to claims
A	GB 2335679 A (Sofitech)	-
A	US 4819729 (Chevron)	-
A	US 4790958 (Dow)	-

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